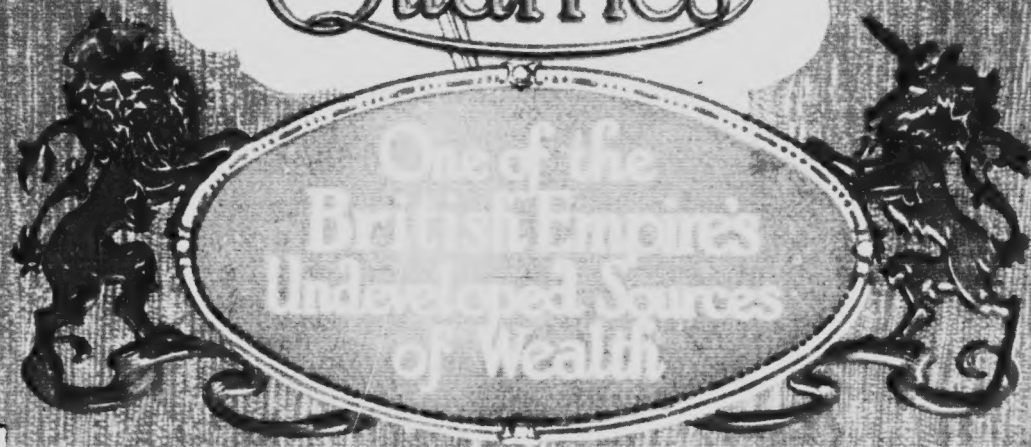
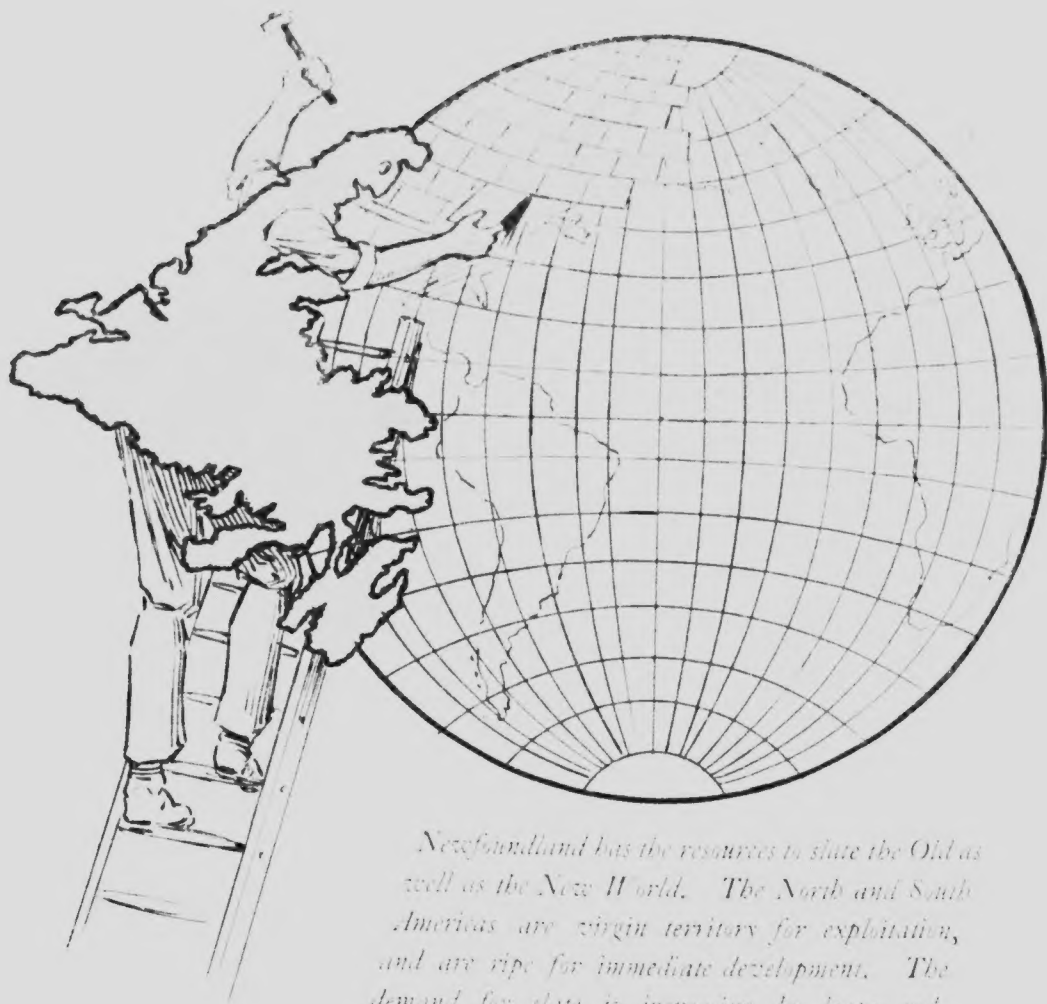


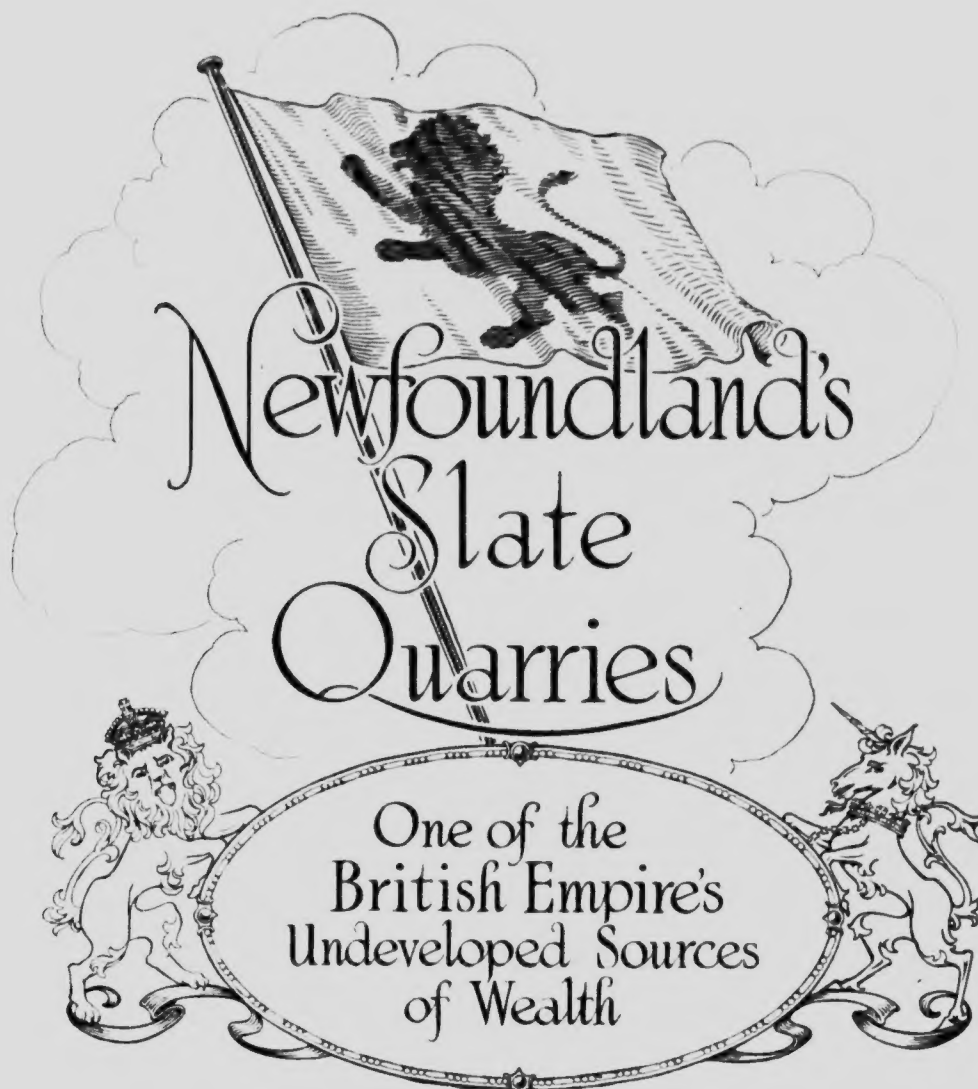
Newfoundland's Slate Quarries



One of the
British Empire's
Undeveloped Sources
of Wealth



Newfoundland has the resources to slate the Old as well as the New World. The North and South Americas are virgin territory for exploitation, and are ripe for immediate development. The demand for slate is increasing by leaps and bounds, and the Newfoundland Slate Quarries are geographically and economically situated to profitably supply the demand.



“Consider the difference between the expressions : beneath my roof, and within my walls ; and you will see how important a part of the house the roof must always be to the mind, as well as to the eye.”—Ruskin.



Photo

L. Hunt & Co. Ltd.

Newfoundland's Prosperity.

A recent statement by Sir Edward Patrick Morris, the Premier of Newfoundland, is decidedly interesting. Writing on behalf of the Government with reference to the recent issue of £400,000 Government of Newfoundland 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, he stated that:—

<i>The Average Annual Revenue for the ten years ended 30th June, 1911, was</i>	<i>\$2,777,277</i>
<i>The Average Annual Expenditure for the same period was</i>	<i>2,667,957</i>
<i>The Total Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure for the same period was</i>	<i>1,093,200</i>
<i>The Average Annual Surplus of Revenue for the same period was</i>	<i>109,320</i>
<i>The Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1901, was</i>	<i>1,991,154</i>
<i>The Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1911, was</i>	<i>3,527,426</i>
<i>The Revenue of the Current Fiscal Year is estimated to reach</i>	<i>3,700,000</i>

<i>The Surplus for the Current Year is estimated at</i>	<i>174,000</i>
<i>Ended 30th June, 1912.</i>	

The concluding lines of Sir Edward Morris' letter are as follows:—

"The financial position of the Colony is eminently satisfactory, and its material interests are steadily improving. Large investments of capital have recently been made in developing the Pulp and Paper industry, in connection with the extensive forest areas of Newfoundland. The mineral and other resources of the Colony are also attracting considerable attention."



THE following pages describe comprehensively and in detail not only one of the undeveloped industries of the Greater Britain, but also a type of **Bond Investment** which should prove especially attractive to British Investors.

This booklet has been written in the hope that it will be found sufficiently interesting and accurate to be preserved for use and reference.

Various Geological Surveys, some of them made at the instance of the Government, show that in Newfoundland lies one of the greatest of the British Empire's undeveloped sources of wealth. Copper, iron, coal,



A VIEW OF SMITH SOUND QUARRY, NEWFOUNDLAND.

lead and other minerals exist in remarkable quantities, and although their development has hardly begun, the output is already worth a million and a quarter dollars annually. Perhaps of even greater extent is the wealth which exists in the undeveloped Slate beds of Newfoundland.

An idea of the immense wealth lying dormant in these beds is given in the notes made by Mr. O. J. Owen, a practical quarry engineer who has had 41 years' experience in the Slate Trade both in Wales and Newfoundland. He says:

"Providing capital be found to work the same, the resources of Newfoundland in Slate are such that they can supply all the demand for roofing and other kinds of slates required in the English and other markets."



A VIEW TAKEN FROM THE SEA OF THE PROPERTIES OF THIS COMPANY AT DARTMOUTH COVE. NOTE HOW EASILY THE SLATE CAN BE TAKEN DOWN THE HILLSIDE BY GRAVITATION INCLINES TO SHIPS MOORED AT THE WHARF. ONLY A FEW FEET FROM THE SHORE, THE WATER IS DEEP ENOUGH TO ACCOMMODATE VESSELS OF 2,000 TONS.

The Slate found in Newfoundland and are easily saleable at the very beds is of the finest quality, and of highest prices, as they are equal—if three varieties—purple, red and green. not superior to the world-famous The two latter are in greatest demand Carnarvon Slate. in Canada and throughout the world.

Although outcrops of a similar formation are found in various parts of Newfoundland, the total output of Slate per year from Newfoundland is *now only about 600 tons, all of which is readily bought in England.* This small output is due to the fact that only recently has attention been called to the beds by Geologists and Mineral experts. Owing to the decline of the output from the Welsh quarries an ever-increasing number of engineers

and quarry-owners are seeking new fields, and have begun to take an interest in the Newfoundland Slate beds, the most important of which are the quarries at Dartmouth Cove and Smith Sound, owned by the Newfoundland Slate Quarries, Limited.

The product of these quarries has been marketed in England, and buyers bear striking testimony to the excellent quality of the Slate.

The Demand for Slate and Its Advantages.

The demand for Slate is growing steadily and rapidly. It has long ago been demonstrated that of all materials for roofing, there is none which can be compared with Slate. It stands alone by reason of its efficiency, durability, comparative cost and non-flammability.

There are other apparently cheaper roofing materials to be obtained. Wooden shingles, for instance, are cheaper—that is, their first cost is less. But the real cost is greater, because a shingled roof requires to be frequently painted and renewed every decade, whilst a slate roof will last practically for ever, it does

not require painting, and is less liable to leak.

The superior lasting quality of slate over wooden roofing material is of course well-known. This great consideration makes it in the long run cheaper than wood, and saves money in other ways. For instance, the Insurance Companies allow a substantial reduction in insurance premium if the policy is on a slate roofed house. With this benefit added to others, such as the better appearance and the greater durability of the slate roof, it is easily understandable why slate is used instead of shingles wherever it can be obtained.

Slate Roofs v. Shingle Roofs.



THE superior lasting quality of slate over wooden roofing material is of course well known. This

great desideration makes it in the long run cheaper than wood.

But the slate roof saves money in other ways than by its lower final cost. For instance, the Insurance Companies allow a substantial

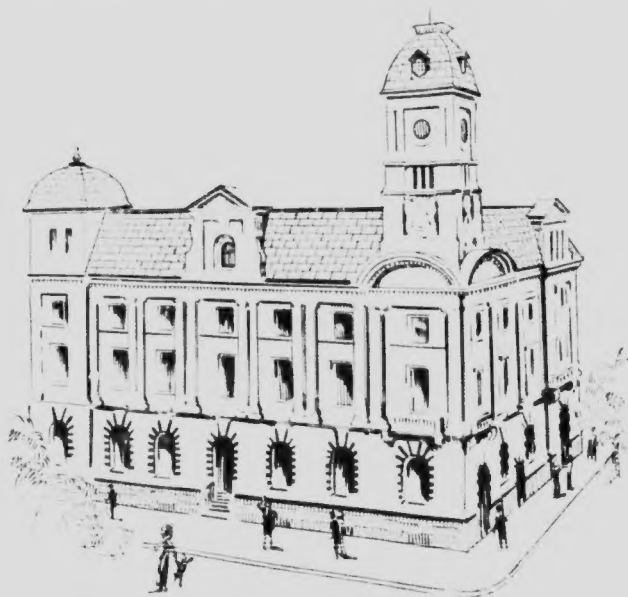
reduction in insurance premium if the policy is on a slate roofed house. With this benefit added to others, such as the better appearance and the greater durability of the slate roof, it is easily understandable why slate is used instead of shingles wherever it can be obtained. Fire is an ever constant danger where railroads run past houses covered with wooden shingles.



A DWELLING HOUSE COVERED WITH WOODEN SHINGLES.

THESE REQUIRE TO BE FREQUENTLY RENEWED, WHILST SLATE LASTS ALMOST INDEFINITELY. WOOD IS ONLY USED BECAUSE SLATE IS AS YET UNOBTAINABLE IN MANY PARTS OF CANADA, THE RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT OF WHICH IS NOW BEING RAPIDLY PUSHED AHEAD.

Insurance Companies recognise this and charge a higher rate of insurance where the lack of slate has compelled the use of wood.



ONE OF CANADA'S PUBLIC BUILDINGS COVERED WITH SLATE.

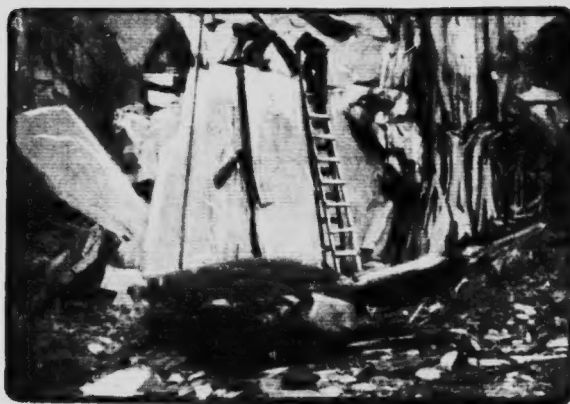
NOT ONLY DOES THIS LOOK BETTER THAN WOOD, BUT IT IS MORE DURABLE AND THEREFORE CHEAPER IN THE END. GRAVE DANGER OF FIRE IS AVOIDED BY THE USE OF SLATES IN ROOFING.

Profits made from Slate.

It will surprise many people to learn that although the Welsh Quarries are considered still as a premier source of supply yet the United Kingdom imports large quantities of slate to fill the increasing demand. This to a considerable extent results from the cheaper cost of foreign slates, for the "jerry" builder is often tempted to use an inferior article, if cheaper, regarding the *acceptance* of his work as the fulfilment of his *contract* to supply "materials of the best quality." For example, durability of colour is a

feature of Welsh and Newfoundland slates, but it will scarcely be maintained that French slates in this country at the expiry of, say, five years, can bear comparison with the product of *British* quarries. During the last six years these imports amounted to over 430,000 tons, of an aggregate value of £1,641,415. The profit on this amount would be, roughly, £430,000, or about 20s. per ton. The world's yearly production of Slate, of course, is many times the above quantity, and the total value amounts to millions of pounds sterling.

What a well-known Slate Firm thinks of Newfoundland Slates.



AT WORK, SMITH SOUND QUARRY.

Messrs. Joseph Parr, Limited, of Bootle, Lancashire, write as follows :

"Newfoundland Slates have been sent to Liverpool from Newfoundland and have been dealt with by our firm for many years. We are well acquainted with all kinds of slates as regard quality and their manufacture, also the selling of

slates, and we consider the Newfoundland Slates without a doubt are of the best quality procurable, also they are free from defects such as lashes, etc., and their colour makes them marketable apart from their quality. The red-purple slates have been sold by us in Liverpool, and the testimony of the users is that they are about the best they have ever used."

Prof. Walcott says:

“Newfoundland Possesses one of the Great Roofing Slate Deposits of the World.”

In a recent report, Professor G. B. Walcott, of Washington, Director of the Smithsonian Institute, says:

“The whole of the Peninsula of Avalon belongs to the Cambrian formation. Through it occur numerous veins of the finest roofing slate, enough to supply half the world with this commodity. So long as the Welsh slate quarries were highly productive these slate deposits in Newfoundland remained unnoticed and unknown, but with the decline in the output of the Welsh slate quarries attention has been drawn to the Newfoundland deposits, and

they will become a valuable source of wealth to the Country.

I examined a deposit of purple and green roofing slate which occurs on Random Sound, on the West side of Trinity Bay. In my opinion this is one of the great roofing slate deposits of the world, comparable with that of North Wales, and the American deposits at Newark and Rutland County, Vermont.”

As the properties of the Newfoundland Slate Quarries, Limited, are in this same district of which Prof. Walcott writes as an independent authority, his remarks are extremely interesting.

What an Eminent Firm of Analytical Chemists have to say about Newfoundland Slates.

Messrs. Stanger and Blount, of the Chemical Laboratory and Testing Works, Westminster, S.W., write as follows:

“We have made an examination of the samples of Newfoundland Slates with a view of determining their quality as roofing material. For this purpose we have analysed them and subjected them to various other tests. The samples are similar in composition and closely resemble slates of known excellence, such as those of Penrhyn.

A special search was made for the presence of pyrites, but no trace was found either in the green or in the purple.

The two samples were tested for their absorption of water, both in their natural condition, and after their soluble constituents had been removed by treatment with hydrochloric acid. The results obtained were satisfactory. The natural porosity of both samples was very small, and even when all those constituents which become soluble under a somewhat severe extraction have been removed, the slate thus extracted is still but

What an Eminent Firm of Analytical Chemists have to say about Newfoundland Slates *continued.*

little porous. In both cases, although the colour is changed, yet the texture of the extracted samples is not appreciably affected.

Samples of the slates were exposed to the action of frost and of sulphurous acid, the latter simulating the corroding effect of the air of large towns, with the result that, although the test specimens were soaked in water, and repeatedly frozen and thawed, both the green and purple

were unaffected. Test specimens were also exposed to a moist atmosphere containing sulphurous acid, and were unaffected.

In conclusion, as the result of these tests, we are of opinion that both samples are of excellent quality, and in composition and in resistance to weathering and destructive agencies, are comparable to Penrhyn slates."

Newfoundland Slate compared with Welsh Slate.

The superior quality and quantity of the Newfoundland Slate beds is the surprise of all who visit them. They are of the same formation as the Welsh Slates. Mr. James P. Howley, F.G.S., head of the Geological Survey of Newfoundland, says in a recent report to the Government on the Mineral statistics of Newfoundland:

"These slates belong to the lower Cambrian series of rocks, the same in which the celebrated Carnarvon slates occur."

Slates of the Cambrian formation have been subjected to the greatest and most severe compression, and are therefore exactly like the best Welsh Slate the hardest and most durable *in life and colour* in the world. The similarity is abundantly proved by

the following comparative analysis:

ANALYSIS OF WELSH SLATE.	ANALYSIS OF NEWFOUNDLAND SLATE.
Silica - - - 60.50	Silica - - - 64.34
Alumina - - 19.70	Alumina - - 19.10
Iron protoxide 7.83	Oxide of Iron - 6.38
Lime - - - 1.12	Lime - - - 1.36
Magnesia - - 2.20	Magnesia - - 3.31
Potash - - - 3.18	Carbon Dioxide trace
Soda - - - 2.20	Potassium
Water - - - 3.30	Sodium - - none
	Sulphuric
	Anhydride - none
	Moisture and
	Organic matter 3.30
	97.79
	difference 2.24
100.03	100.03

The variation (2.24 per cent.) is so slight that the best Slate of Wales is considered identical with Newfoundland's vast deposits.

Cost of Production: No Rates, No Taxes, No Royalties.



6 - TO 12 - PER TON WILL BE SAVED ON NEWFOUNDLAND SLATE BECAUSE OF THE NON-EXISTENCE OF GROUND RENTS, RATES, TAXES & ROYALTIES. THIS MEANS THAT THE NEWFOUNDLAND SLATE QUARRIES CAN SELL SLATE 15 PER CENT. TO 25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN OLD-WORLD PRODUCERS

conducted *below the surface*, and steam or other motive power must be used for hoisting purposes and pumping out water, entailing heavy equipment for up-grade haulage and operating expenses. In addition, it must be loaded on trains, and, if intended for shipment abroad, it must be unloaded and re-loaded on shipboard, which means further expense, and risk of loss by breakage.

The Newfoundland Slate Quarries are situated on high, hilly ground, on the coast where water is deep enough to enable vessels to load alongside the workings.

Slate can be taken from the hill-sides to the factories adjacent to the wharves and manufactured into slates and slabs. The saving effected will be the cost of underground work, motive power for hoisting and pumping plus time and labour. These slates and slabs will be loaded

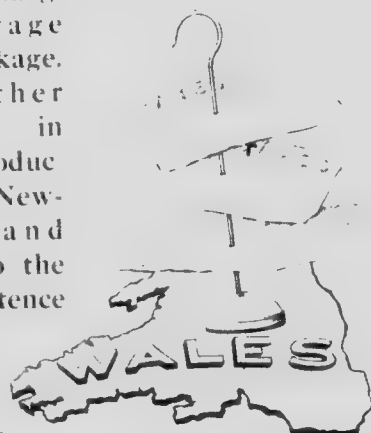
In France, United States and Wales, three of the

chief slate-producing countries of the world, nearly all slate is obtained by work

directly into ships, thus saving the cost of unloading from train and re-loading and the expense of intermediate transport.

While there is little difference in quality, there is a wide margin in the cost of handling Newfoundland and Welsh Slates. The royalty paid in Wales on every ton of manufactured slate is from 2s. 6d. to 6s. The rates and taxes amount to another 1s. to 2s. per ton, and the rehandling and transportation by rail to a shipping port amounts to 3s. 6d. per ton, plus wharfage and harbour dues, which add another 6d. per ton to the cost. Altogether on this head it would be fair to calculate an economy of 10s. per ton in favour of working the Newfoundland Slates. Again Slates can be manufactured in these Newfoundland Quarries and placed on the wharf daily, ready for shipment, thus saving in addition to the 10s. mentioned above, a large

percentage in breakage. A further economy in slate production in Newfoundland is due to the non-existence of ground rents, rates, taxes, or royalties, which in other



RENTS, RATES, TAXES & ROYALTIES ADD FROM 6 - TO 12 - PER TON TO THE COST OF WELSH SLATE. 6 - TO 12 - PER TON ROYALTIES, &C., WILL BE SAVED ON NEWFOUNDLAND SLATE

parts of the world must be paid. The amount is from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. of the total cost of manufacturing the slate. This means that the Newfoundland Slate Quarries will be able to (1) sell slate from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. cheaper than old-world

producers, or (2) sell at the same price and make from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. more profit. It is no exaggeration to say that, other conditions being equal, the saving on these heads would in itself pay a dividend on capital invested.

Panama Canal and Newfoundland Slate.

A portion of the world-wide benefits likely to ensue upon the opening of the Panama Canal may fairly be claimed by Newfoundland. Through this ocean artery the junction between Atlantic and Pacific will be effected, and the hitherto water borne restricted trade will be thrown open to those ready to avail themselves of the opportunity offered.

A demand for slate and slabs already exists, and this must increase as cheaper freight rates lessen cost, besides linking the consuming market

with the cheapest and best source of supply. The Newfoundland slate exists in huge quantities, and the price obtainable for this slate is such as to allow a big profit. All that is needed is the capital necessary to develop and make known the great existing and more recently discovered slate beds of our oldest Colony.

When this Canal is opened Newfoundland can ship slate more easily and cheaply to the West Coast of United States of America, the Western Ports of Canada and further afield than any other nation.

(For a graphic illustration of this, see Map, pages 16 and 17 in middle of book.)



WORKS AT SMITH SOUND QUARRY.

Markets for Newfoundland Slate.

Great Britain to-day is a large importer of foreign slates, which, although of inferior quality, find a sale on account of their cheapness and also because of the difficulty experienced in obtaining the necessary supply from Wales.

Newfoundland also has markets at her door which will absorb all the Slates produced for many years to come. Those markets are chiefly Canada and the United States. There is ready access to all Eastern Canadian Seaport

Towns, such as Quebec, Montreal, and others on the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes, to Liverpool (1,926 miles distant from the properties), and other United Kingdom ports, to other European ports, to the big cities on the Eastern coast of the United States, to Mexican and South American Ports, and finally when the Panama Canal is opened to the West Coast of the United States, to British Columbia, etc., without once transshipping the cargo.

How the Newfoundland Slate Quarries can supply Canada.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the great advantage of a growing market like Canada almost next door to the Newfoundland Slate Quarries. Canada *must* have slate. The Newfoundland Slate Quarries are nearer to Eastern Canada, the most thickly populated part of Canada, than any other source of supply. Canada's shortage of Slate has in many instances compelled builders to use shingles for roofing material, and already the local authorities and insurance companies have raised serious objections to these as they not only do not look as well but greatly increase the danger from fire. An idea how badly slate will be

needed and how rapidly it will be used can be gleaned from a recent speech of Lord Strathcona in which he stated that *220 new towns* are to be built on three of the Canadian Railway systems.

The number of buildings to be erected in a rapidly growing country like Canada is much greater than in a country which is already developed. According to latest returns 500,000 emigrants are estimated to arrive in 1912-1913 in Canada. All these people require housing and other civilised equipment which it is the obvious duty of the business man to provide.



THIS PHOTOGRAPH OF ST. JOHN'S ONLY 80 MILES FROM NEWFOUNDLAND SLATE QUARRIES PROPERTIES HARBOURS, WHICH ARE SO NUMEROUS THROUGHOUT NEWFOUNDLAND AND CANADA, LAND RISES ABRUPTLY OUT OF THE WATER SO THAT SHIPS OF FAIR TONNAGE CAN APPROACH VERY CLOSE INSHORE.

In the whole huge Dominion of Canada to-day there is only one small Slate Quarry, employing 48 men, and producing about £5,000 worth of slates annually.

To meet her growing necessity she is at present compelled to import large and ever-increasing quantities of Slates from the United States *by rail*. According to the official returns of the High Commissioner, Canada, during the year ending March, 1911, imported slate to the value of \$68,728, and for the year ending 31st March, 1912, the imports amounted to \$85,031. These same slates could be produced in Newfoundland and conveyed to Sydney, Cape Breton, Halifax, Nova Scotia,

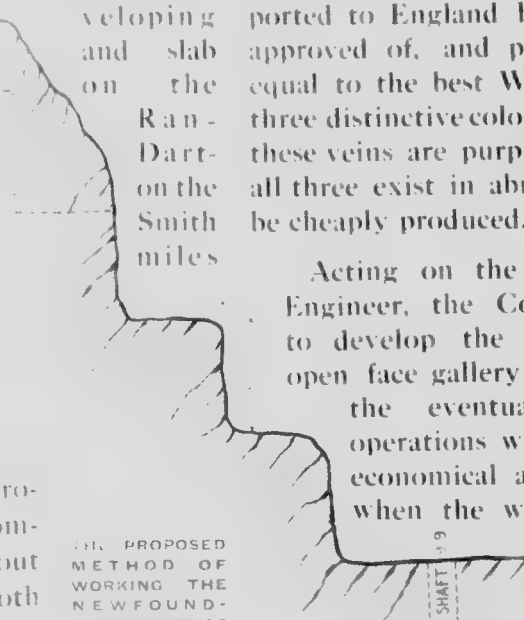
St. John, New Brunswick, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and other Canadian ports at a cost much lower than that at which they are obtainable by rail from any of the Quarries in the United States.

Under these circumstances, it is easy to see why the Newfoundland Slate Quarries, Limited, *can supply the enormous demand of Canada at the lowest prices and still reap greater profits than can be made by other competitors*. Apart from the advantage gained by her position on the Atlantic seaboard, Newfoundland can successfully compete with Welsh Slate, not only in foreign but even in home trade.

How the Newfoundland Slate Quarries will be Developed.

In order to develop the enormous Slate deposits of Newfoundland a Company has been incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of acquiring, working, and developing the valuable slate quarries, situated on the West shore of Dominion Sound, at mouth Cove, and North shore of Sound, about 120 by rail and 80 miles by water from St. John's, the capital of Newfoundland.

The Company's property is Freehold, comprising an area of about 392 acres, and both quarries afford exceptional shipping facilities at the works for vessels up to at least 2,000 to 3,000 tons, a unique feature of economy compared with any Slate Quarry, it is believed in Europe, or even on the American continent, where more or less costly land carriage to reach the port of shipment has to be reckoned with.



THE PROPOSED METHOD OF WORKING THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUARRIES BY THE FACE GALLERY SYSTEM. THIS SYSTEM OBVIATES MANY ITEMS OF EXPENSE SUCH AS DRAINAGE LIFTING AND HAULING APPLIANCES, ETC., ASSOCIATED WITH UNDERGROUND QUARRIES.

The Slate veins have been carefully investigated, and galleries already opened out from which slates of the finest quality and colours have been sold, and those which have been exported to England have been highly approved of, and pronounced quite equal to the best Welsh Slate. The three distinctive colours obtained from these veins are purple, red, and green, all three exist in abundance, and can be cheaply produced.

Acting on the advice of their Engineer, the Company proposes to develop the Quarries by the open face gallery system, whereby the eventual extension of operations will be larger, more economical and profitable, as, when the working floors are established, the cost of drainage, lifting, and hauling appliances, and other operations associated

with underground quarries, and the great cost indispensable for props or supports will be obviated. This means

that the Newfoundland Quarries can be worked in galleries one above the other and the slates delivered by gravitation, thus saving all the heavy expense of underground work and the machinery incident thereto.

To open out the property and quickly bring it into a profit-bearing stage will require an outlay of £25,000 during the first two years. This sum will provide ample barracks and cottage accommodation, automatic inclines, tramways with adequate cars, slate makers' huts, tools, etc., with smiths' and joiners' shops, slate and slab cutting and dressing machinery, with housing for the same.

During the first season a start in the green slate will be made and a suction gas or oil engine to work the saw mill, together with an air compressor for the drills, will be fixed up. A number of men will also be employed in cleaning debris for forming "benches." In the second season the actual quarry operations will be largely developed and the manufacture and marketing of slates will then be in full swing.



VIEW OF SLATE DEPOSIT AT NEWFOUNDLAND SLATE QUARRY.



**Properties
of
NEWFOUNDLAND
SLATE
QUARRIES
LTD**

THE convenience of transportation from Newfoundland Slate Quarries to various world ports is easily obtained from the sea. Here we have direct water routes to the ports of Montreal, Quebec, New York, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and London. To New York, about 1,000 miles. To the mouth of the River, about 1,000 miles. At the Pacific Coast, American and Canadian cities can be reached either by water or by rail. The Canadian, American, and European cities can be reached either by water or by rail. The Canadian, American, and European cities can be reached either by water or by rail.



Liverpool to St. John's 1926 Miles

Map showing the exact position of the Newfoundland Slate Quarries, and their excellent position on the deep water harbour of Random Sound. The Clarenville Railway Station is in close proximity.



Water v. Rail Transportation.



NO SLATE DISTRICT IN THE WORLD IS SO INDEPENDENT OF EXPENSIVE RAIL TRANSPORTATION AS THE PROPERTIES OF NEWFOUNDLAND QUARRIES, LTD.

States, but England and other parts of the world as well.

It is an established fact that the cost of transportation by rail is about twice the cost of sending commodities the same distance by water. Wherever both rail and water transportation is available, the latter is almost invariably chosen.

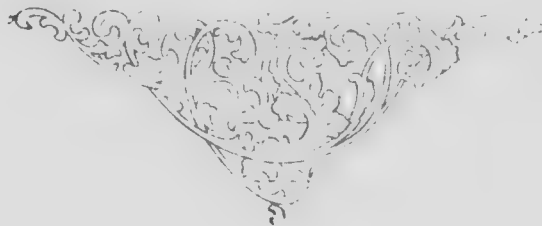
The Newfoundland Quarries will be the only known quarries of any size which can place slate directly on ship-board without utilising even a single mile of railway. Consequently slate can be delivered to most of the world's big seaports at lower transportation charges than is possible by other competitors Via the St.

The geographical position of Newfoundland is such as to enable her to supply at lowest water freights not only the Dominion of Canada and the United

Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. Newfoundland slate may even be delivered at Chicago cheaper than slate can be delivered from the American quarries in Vermont. Such cheap transportation admits the possibility of Newfoundland supplying at least a part of another great market, a market of 90,000,000 people the United States. Inland delivery will be the only case in which rail transport would be required, and even this will be in time obviated to a certain extent by the deepening of existing canals, such as the Welland, by the construction of new canals, arrangements for which are now being made, and by the "canalizing" of the Saskatchewan River giving a complete waterway from Chicago to New Orleans.



WATER TRANSPORTATION SO CONVENIENT TO THE PROPERTIES OF NEWFOUNDLAND SLATE QUARRIES IS MUCH CHEAPER THAN RAIL TRANSPORTATION.



Report on the Company's Property

BY

A. W. KAY-MENZIES,

Director Alexandra Slate Company, Limited, Carnarvon.

Director Llanberis Slate Company, Limited, Carnarvon.

HIGHFIELD,
CARNARVON.

15th April, 1912.

To the President,

ANGLO-CANADIAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED,
LONDON.

Dear Sirs,

In compliance with your request I have pleasure in giving you the following information regarding the Newfoundland Slate Quarries, which I visited for the purpose of closely inspecting the Smith Sound Slate Quarry and afterwards making a general inspection of the Dartmouth Cove Slate Quarries.

The property at Smith Sound consists of 72 acres and at Dartmouth Cove of 320 acres. In both properties the land is freehold, and adjacent to sea water, being about 120 miles by rail or steamer from St. John's, Newfoundland.

The properties are easily accessible to large ocean-going steamers, which can be safely moored alongside the Quarry wharves, from which the manufactured Slates can be shipped at the minimum of cost.

The nearest Railway Station is Clarenville on the Reid Newfoundland Railway, about eight miles from the Quarries, but, owing to the excellent shipping facilities, there will be no necessity for any connection with it.

The Slate Bed, which is of the Cambrian formation, consists of three separate and distinct colours, viz., purple, red and green. The cleavage is vertical. The rock rises rapidly from the edge of the water and can be operated upon the economical gallery system.

At Smith Sound I found that an excellent wharf and slate yard had been constructed, by tipping slate rubbish into this Sound. The slate sawing shed is erected in the slate yard, and its very close proximity to the quarry and wharves makes it very convenient for the economical manufacture and shipment of slates. The shed is equipped with six saw tables capable of cutting slate blocks up to 12 ins. in thickness. These

blocks are conveniently handled in the shed by means of overhead cranes. There are also the necessary rotating slate dressers.

The sawing machinery, hoisting plant (which is of modern type) and five steam drills are operated by steam, generated by two 100 h.p. Worthington boilers. I do not consider this arrangement of machinery economical nor should the hoisting engines be even necessary. I recommend that the saw shed be driven by a suction gas or oil engine, and that an air compressor be attached to it to work the Rock Drills. I believe that the hoisting engines can be dispensed with and the rock brought down to the level of the saw shed by means of gravitation inclines. By the adoption of this scheme the slate rock could be as conveniently handled and as cheaply dealt with as in any quarry I know of.

At Dartmouth Cove I was informed that the property extended over half-a-mile along the sea front, and half-a-mile inland. The Slate Rock, so far as I could judge, is of precisely the same formation and colour as at Smith Sound, rising to a height of between 400 and 500 feet. The escarpment of the hill from the water line lends itself admirably to the speedy and comparatively inexpensive establishment of the galleries necessary for the proper development of the Quarries. The slate rock exposed is of solid character with good cleavage, and **there is every indication that the slate beds are valuable and capable of development upon a very large scale.** Owing to the close proximity of this property to the Smith Sound Quarry, I believe that they can be worked simultaneously with the most satisfactory results. I see no reason why some work should not be carried on all the year round, although for two or three months the manufacture and export of slate may be interfered with by climatic conditions. In calculating the estimate of returns I have based these upon nine months' work in the year, but of course, if the remaining three months can be added it will increase the output proportionately.

I understand that out of the proceeds of the proposed Bond Issue there will be available for working capital a sum of £74,504, and I am of opinion that this amount should be sufficient for

developing the Quarries, purchasing the necessary plant and machinery, and providing for the interest on the Bonds during development. During the first season a start in green slates will be made and a suction gas or oil engine to work the saw mill together with an air compressor for the drills will be fixed up. A number of men will also be employed in clearing debris for forming "benches." During the second season the regular quarry operations would be commenced, and I am of opinion that with judicious and energetic development, it should be possible after three years to manufacture from 600 to 700 tons of slate per month, upon which a profit of about 20s. per ton ought to be made; thus in the fourth year the Company should be earning sufficient to meet its Bond Interest. In subsequent years the tonnage output should increase, thus showing a proportionate increase in revenue. I should mention that I have seen the reports of the mineral statistics of Newfoundland compiled by Mr. Jas. P. Howley, F.G.S., of the Geological Survey, Newfoundland, and he refers to slate in the following terms:

"The slate industry of Newfoundland is not,

I regret to say, in as flourishing a condition as the undoubted excellent quality of the raw material and the facilities for operating should warrant. In view of the large and increasing demand for a good quality slate for roofing and other purposes, and the fact that in the United States this trade is growing rapidly in importance owing to an increased export, it does seem a pity that our slate cannot be turned to better account. So far as I can learn none of the material used in the United States is of better quality than that of Newfoundland which, in point of excellence, ranks fully up to the standard of the far-famed Carnarvon Slate."

I can only say that I confirm these views in every respect. The slate rock is similar to that which is worked in the Carnarvon district, and no doubt, as the slate beds are opened out, the quality of the rock will improve.

In conclusion I consider the slate rock, so far exposed, indicates great possibilities, and I would point out that the position of the slate bed in each of these properties is capable of development

upon more favourable lines than any slate quarry I know of in the United Kingdom, and my reasons for this statement are as follows:

1. The supply of slate rock is practically unlimited.
2. It is a unique feature of these quarries that they can produce not only the ordinary purple and red varieties of slates, but also slates of green colour which always command higher price in every market.
3. The quantity of overburden is small and there is ample tip ground.
4. The slate rock can be operated upon the open-face system and practically no hoisting or pumping machinery will be required.
5. The slates can be shipped direct into ocean-going vessels at the minimum of cost.
6. The properties being freehold, there are no Mining Royalties.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) A. W. KAY-MENZIES.

What a Welsh Expert states with regard to the Newfoundland Slate Quarries.

In addition to his Report, Mr. A. W. Kay-Menzies lays stress upon the following points:

The Quarries are easy of access and the water is so deep right up to the shore as to afford excellent anchorage for the largest ocean-going steamers.

At Smith Sound Quarry there is an excellent wharf of sufficient size to stock a large quantity of slates, and it is convenient for loading purposes.

There is an excellent supply of water for the feeding of boilers and other necessary work at the Quarries, and a few miles inland there is a plentiful supply of water with sufficient "head" for generating electricity if required.

The Smith Sound Quarry is an open working situated on the side of a hill about 150 feet in height by 500 feet wide. It is opened out from the sea level and has practically one face from top to bottom.

The character of the slate rock, so far as exposed, shows it to be of excellent quality, free

from such faults as "laces," "crychs," "thumbs," etc. The cleavage is very good, and the texture of the rock excellent. The slates manufactured have a good metallic ring, and I should say that they are very durable. In this respect they are, in my opinion, *infinitely superior to anything that I saw in the States.*

I anticipate that when the Quarries are developed in the way I have suggested there should be an excellent return upon the operations.

When the Quarries have been properly developed it will be possible to work all the year round.

From all I saw of these Quarries, *I am satisfied that it is an excellent proposition.*

The further the face is worked into the hillside the larger will the Quarry become, and the more slate rock there will be to deal with each year.

I see no reason why, in course of time, it should not become *a very excellent slate quarry, which would repay you as well as a financial investment.*

Well-known Men who are Assisting in the Newfoundland's Slate Development.

The management of the property as well as the Executive of the Company's affairs, are in the hands of practical and experienced men. The directorate includes Mr. Walter B. Grieve, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Baine, Johnston and Co., Shipowners and Merchants, St. John's, Newfoundland, which has been established there for over 100 years. Mr. Grieve represented in Parliament the district in which the Quarries are situated, and his knowledge of local business conditions should be very valuable to the Company. The Hon. A. F. Goodridge was formerly Premier of Newfoundland, and is senior partner in the firm of Messrs. A. Goodridge and Sons, Merchants and Shipowners, of St. John's, Newfoundland. He has been a prominent figure in local politics, and has probably as great a general knowledge of the whole of Newfoundland, its resources and its possibilities, as any other man. Mr. E. F. Harvey is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Harvey and Company, Merchants and

Shipowners, of St. John's Newfoundland. Mr. Campbell A. Stuart is the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Stuart, Drinkwater and Hingston, Limited, Merchants, of Montreal, who represent in Canada several well-known English houses. Mr. Stuart's firm will act as selling agents for the Company throughout the Dominion of Canada, and they are confident of being able to do a very large trade in the Company's products. Mr. F. B. Morgan is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Morgan, Gellibrand and Company, Merchants, 32, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C., who will act as London Agents for the Company. Mr. Edward G. Roberts, Carnarvon, Wales, has been selected as General Manager to take entire charge of the actual operations in Newfoundland. Mr. Roberts has had an excellent training in all the various branches of the slate industry both in Wales and abroad, and has always been successful in getting the best results from his working staff.

Fine Type of Worker who will Develop Newfoundland Slate Quarries.

The local population who can be counted on to work and develop the Company's quarries are fine specimens of British manhood. Strong, healthy

example of the Welsh workers, until a full quota of trained workers is available. This process has been adopted in the work of the forests



A VIEW OF ACTUAL WORKING OF SMITH SOUND QUARRY

and intelligent, they challenge comparison with their brothers in the mother country. They combine intelligence with muscle.

The intention of the management is to obtain from Wales a small number of the most highly skilled workers in slate in order to supplement those on the spot. These will begin the work in the new quarries. Gradually Newfoundland recruits will be added and receive their training from the

and paper mills of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company and other pulp companies with gratifying success.

And here it is only just to say that the worker of Newfoundland is one of the quickest to acquire the methods and appreciate the opportunity afforded him by the capitalist who co-operates in aiding the development of his country.

Newfoundland as a Field for Investment.

Newfoundland to-day offers an attractive field for investment, and this fact is becoming known to capitalists, with the result that large investments are being made there in many industries.

An instance of the attention which Newfoundland is attracting in the world's market, is given by the establishment of the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company. This concern supplies the raw pulp material for one of the largest publishing concerns in England or abroad, viz., the Associated Newspapers and the Amalgamated Press. The enterprise of the "Daily Mail" and those connected with it is too well known to need recapitulation here. The fact that its directors have selected Newfoundland for the base of supplies of raw material for their great enterprise, in competition with properties offered them in other lands, is an encouraging lead, which has been of great moral as well as material assistance to new enterprise in the Colony.

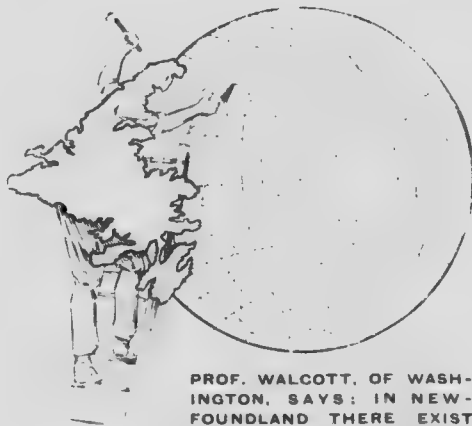
The Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company has erected at Grand

Falls on the East Coast, one of the largest and most complete pulp and paper mills in the world. The sum necessary to build and equip these factories has involved an investment exceeding £1,200,000 sterling.

The Dominion Iron and Coal Company and the Nova Scotia Steel Company annually export 1½ million tons of iron ore from Belle Isle, Newfoundland, also involving a huge investment; and the Cape Copper Company (an English Corporation) has not found its confidence misplaced or its business unprofitable in its development and working of the celebrated Tilt Cove Copper Mines of Newfoundland. Many other similar enterprises can be enumerated.

If, then, brains and capital have already found profitable outlet for their enterprise, may not the prophecy of a leading slate expert be taken as the warrant of success: "I believe that at Dartmouth Cove you have the foundation of the greatest slate industry in the world."

Why should not Slate become one of Newfoundland's Principal Industries?



PROF. WALCOTT, OF WASHINGTON, SAYS: IN NEWFOUNDLAND THERE EXIST DEPOSITS OF THE FINEST ROOFING SLATES LARGE ENOUGH TO SUPPLY HALF THE WORLD.

A satisfactory feature is the prospect of supplying a regular and well-paid industry to Britain's oldest Colony. We have only calculated the existing demand for slate, but since an economical and sound source of supply to the great building line will inevitably create a fresh demand, we look forward with confidence to establishing a staple and lucrative industry which will supplement her existing fisheries, forestry and mines, and enable Newfoundland to take the place to which

her geographical position and real wealth entitle her.

When this stage of slate production is reached it will then in truth be called a principal industry. Though it may not exceed the value of the fishing industry the latter is of a somewhat international character, men of every nationality participating in its work and profits the production and manufacture of slate will be a true home industry, employing at fair wages the best labour obtainable in the Colony and providing returns on British Capital so that it will soon become recognised as a leading industry of the island. It has been truly said that the riches of Newfoundland's seas have long obscured the resources of her land, but now that her business men are looking for fresh fields beyond the glitter of the wonderful fisheries, her inland resources will not long remain unexploited.

Value of the Property Assets behind the Bonds.

It is almost impossible to estimate the actual value of these enormous slate deposits, but as an indication of their possibilities, Mr. A. W. Kay-Menzies states in a detailed Report made on the Smith Sound Quarry alone as follows:

"I may say that I have made a conservative estimate as to the probable tonnage of slates that can be made out of the property, and I calculate it to be 350,000 tons. When the Quarry has been fully opened out and

"developed in all directions, I have no doubt that it will be found that this estimate is much too low."

Taking this estimate on the basis of a profit of about 20s. per ton, this one Quarry alone, which comprises 72 acres, or less than one-fifth of the total area of the Company's holdings, represents a capital value of £350,000 or more than three times the amount of the present issue of Bonds.

Working Capital.

It should also be pointed out that no less than £74,500 of the proceeds of the present issue will be available for Working Capital for the development

and equipment of the Quarries, and the security behind this Bond issue places it on a par with the best propositions of a similar nature.

As an Investment.

The Newfoundland Slate Quarries, Limited, possesses the best combinations which make for commercial success an almost unlimited supply of the finest covering material, a ready market to take all the immense quantities of slate that can be produced, the high standing of the men associated with it and the remarkably rich quality of its deposits as indicated in the reports of various experts.

With such properties as those described as a basis of security, these Bonds at par are an excellent industrial investment, and as such may be purchased on their own intrinsic value without any additional inducement, but in order that every Bondholder

may have a direct share in the progress and increment value attaching to its trade in coming years, every subscriber for Bonds will be allotted a bonus in fully-paid Shares equal at par to 25 per cent. of the Bonds purchased. Thus investors in the Bonds receive £125 in value for each £100 invested.

Considering the fact that the property must increase in value as the development proceeds, these Bonds constitute an investment of the most favourable and conservative character, and there is no reason why the Company's Shares should not acquire a high value and pay substantial dividends.



An Opportunity for British Investors.

An opportunity enabling British Investors to share from the beginning in the development of the splendid properties of the Newfoundland Slate Quarries, Limited, is now offered by the issue of £102,880 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, in denominations of £100, £500 and £1,000, to Bearer, with interest payable half-yearly on the 1st January and the 1st July each year.

These Bonds will mature 1st

January, 1962, and will be secured by a Trust Deed in favour of the Royal Trust Company, Montreal, Canada, which will provide for a specific First Mortgage and lien in favour of the Trustees on all properties, lands, buildings, plant and rights now owned or which may be hereafter acquired by the Company and a general floating charge upon the rest of the Company's assets and undertaking, present and future.

Bond Briefs. . .

What is a Bond?

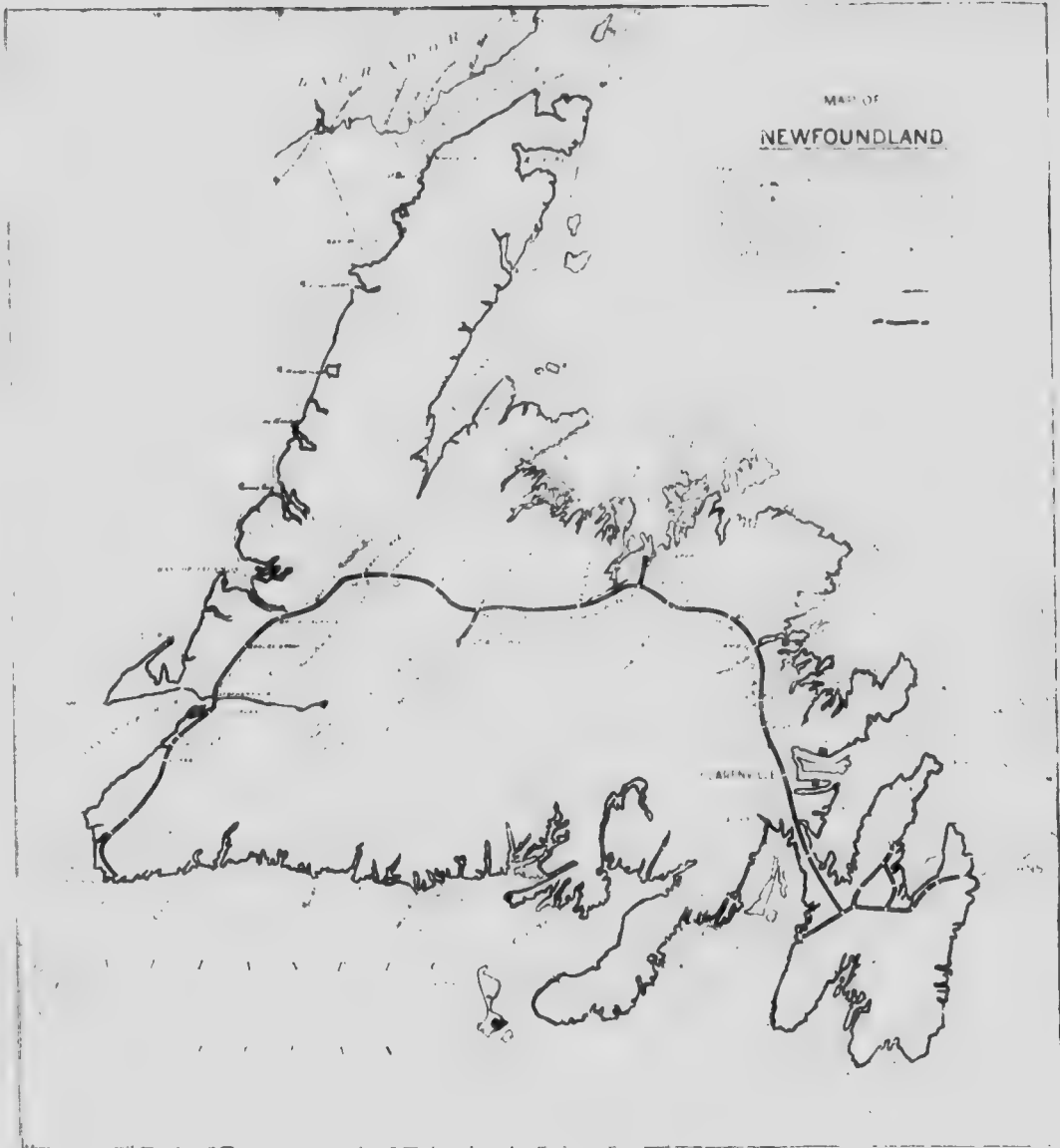
There is no investment so solid, satisfactory and convenient as a Bond. It is a readily negotiable instrument, available at any moment.

A Bond is a first charge upon all the properties of the Company issuing it, secured by a mortgage, registered with a reputable Trust Company.

As the property upon which a Bond is secured develops and improves in value, so does the Bond itself. Every favourable incident in a Company's administration favourably affects its Bonds.

The interest on a Bond is a fixed and stated amount, and reaches its holders at regular periods.

Unusually advantageous is a Bond which is offered with a bonus of Stock of the Company issuing it, as in the case of the Bonds of the Newfoundland Slate Quarries, Limited, whereby the Bondholder is in the exceptionally good position of not only getting the whole of his money back, but he remains a permanent and substantial participator in the profits made by the Company. He shares in the prosperity his money has helped to create.



NEWFOUNDLAND SLATE QUARRIES, Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.)

SHARE CAPITAL - - - \$500,000,

Divided into 5,000 Shares of \$100 each.

Authorised Bond Issue:

\$500,000 6 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

TRUSTEES FOR THE BOND HOLDERS.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, Montreal, Canada.

DIRECTORS.

HON. A. F. GOODRIDGE, St. John's, Newfoundland (Messrs. A. Goodridge & Sons, Merchants and Shipowners).

W. B. GRIEVE, St. John's, Newfoundland (Messrs. Baine, Johnston & Co. Merchants and Shipowners).

E. F. HARVEY, St. John's, Newfoundland (Messrs. Harvey & Co., Merchants and Shipowners).

CAMPBELL A. STUART, Montreal, Canada (Messrs. Stuart, Drinkwater & Hingston, Limited, Merchants; Vice-President Anglo-Canadian Investment Corporation, Limited).

F. B. MORGAN, 32, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C. (Messrs. Morgan, Gellibrand & Co., Merchants).

PERCY BRIGHT, 25, Granville Park, Blackheath, London, S.E.

JAMES HAMILTON, 39, Coleman Street, London, E.C.

EDWARD G. ROBERTS, Carnarvon, Wales (*Resident Manager in Newfoundland*).

BANKERS.

BANK OF MONTREAL, St. John's, Newfoundland.

SOLICITORS.

SUTTON, OMMANNEY & RENDALL, 3 & 4, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.

FRANK J. MORRIS, K.C., St. John's, Newfoundland.

AUDITORS.

FRANKLIN, WILD & CO., Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C., and Montreal, Canada.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

BAINE, JOHNSTON & CO., St. John's, Newfoundland.

MORGAN, GELLIBRAND & CO., 32, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.

SALES AGENTS FOR CANADA.

STUART, DRINKWATER & HINGSTON, LIMITED, Montreal, Canada.

SECRETARIES AND REGISTERED OFFICES.

ANGLO-CANADIAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION, LTD., 2, Broad Street Place, London, E.C., and Montreal, Canada.

NEWFOUNDLAND SLATE QUARRIES, Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.)

£102,880 6% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(Being the approximate equivalent of \$500,000 at the exchange of \$4.86 to the £.)

Payable to Bearer in denominations of \$100 (£20 11s. 6d.), \$500 (£102 17s. 6d.),
\$1,000 (£205 15s. 0d.)

are now offered for subscription at par.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:

	On each \$100 Bond	On each \$500 Bond	On each \$1,000 Bond
10 per cent. on Application	£2 1 3	£10 6 3	£20 12 6
15 Allotment	3 1 9	15 8 9	30 17 6
25 one month after Allotment	5 2 10	25 14 2	51 8 4
25 two months after Allotment	5 2 10	25 14 2	51 8 4
25 three months after Allotment	5 2 10	25 14 2	51 8 4
100 per cent.	<u>£20 11 6</u>	<u>£102 17 6</u>	<u>£205 15 0</u>

Payment in full may be made on Allotment or on any instalment date under discount at four per cent. per annum.

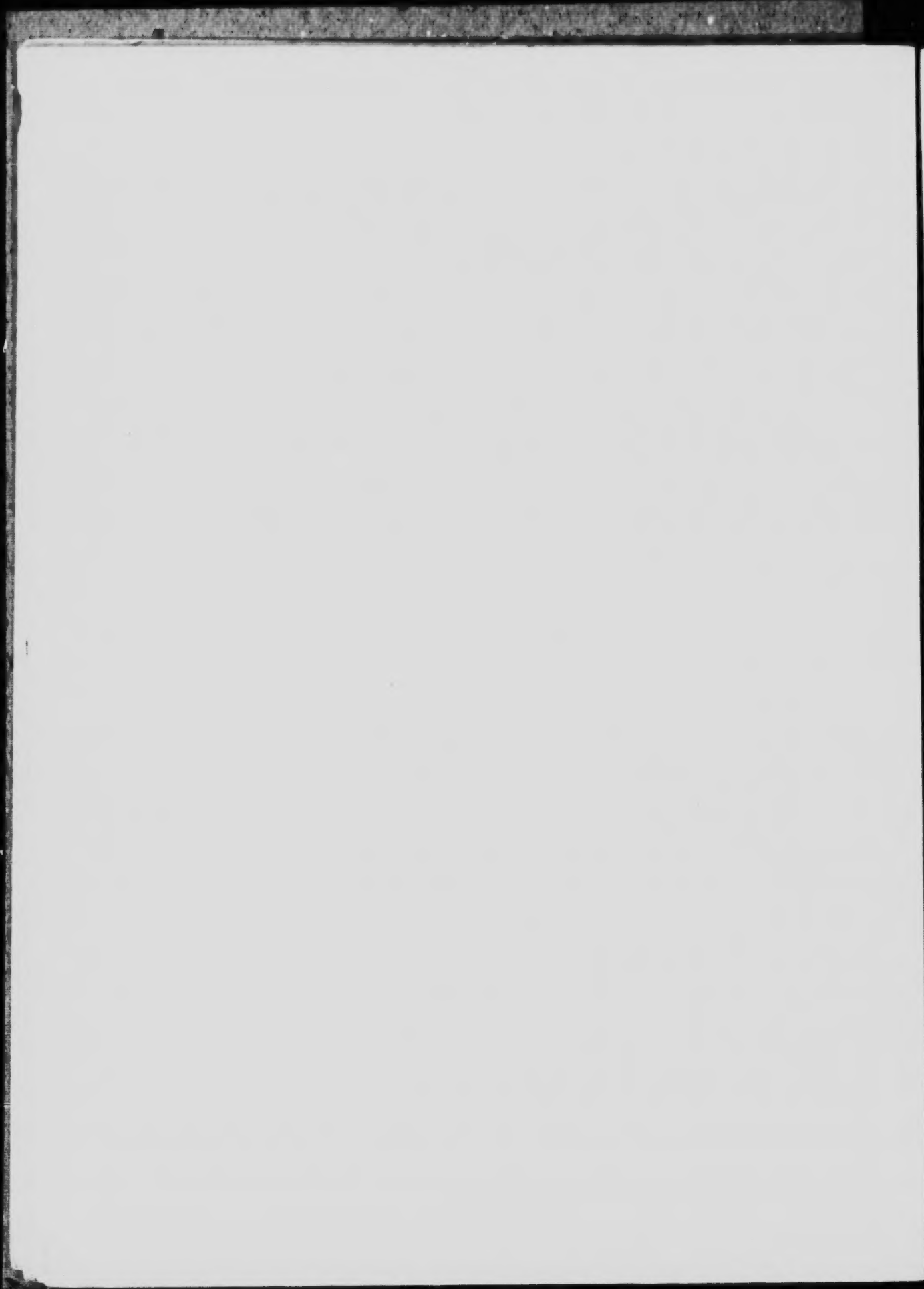
The Bonds are secured by a Trust Deed in favour of the Royal Trust Company, Montreal, Canada, which provides for a specific First Mortgage and lien in favour of the Trustees on all properties, lands, buildings, plant, and rights now owned or which may be hereafter acquired by the Company, and a general floating charge upon the rest of the Company's assets and undertaking present and future.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in London on the 1st January and the 1st July each year.

The Bonds will mature 1st January, 1962, and will be redeemable at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, and under the terms of the Trust Deed securing the Bonds, the Company will set aside and pay to the Trustees a cumulative Sinking Fund of two per cent. per annum, commencing 1st January, 1916. The Trustees will apply the Sinking Fund in the purchase of Bonds at or below 105 per cent. and accrued interest, or in their redemption by drawing at 105 per cent. on giving six months' notice to the holders. The Company are entitled also to redeem the whole or any part of the Bonds at the same rate on giving six months' notice expiring on any interest date. In the event of the voluntary liquidation of the Company, the Bonds will be repayable at 105 per cent.

The first payment of interest, calculated from the due dates of the instalments, will be made on the 1st day of January, 1913, and a coupon for the amount thereof will be attached to the Scrip Certificates to Bearer, which will be issued in exchange for the Allotment Letters on which the Allotment money has been paid.

NOTE.—Subscribers to the above Bonds will be allotted a bonus in fully-paid Shares of the Company equal at par to 25 per cent. of the Bonds purchased. Definitive Bonds and Bonus Shares will be delivered on payment of the final instalment of the Bonds.



Following is the Form on which Applications for Bonds should be made and forwarded to the Anglo-Canadian Investment Corporation, Ltd., 2, Broad Street Place, London, E.C.

APPLICATION FORM.

No. of Application

No. of Allotment

NEWFOUNDLAND SLATE QUARRIES, Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada).

**Issue of £102,880 6% First Mortgage Bonds at Par, with
a Bonus of 25% Common Stock.**

To ANGLO-CANADIAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION, LIMITED,

2, Broad Street Place, London, E.C.

GENTLEMEN,

I ^{we} request you to allot ^{me} ^{tin} £..... Bonds in the above-named Company, and I ^{we} agree to accept the same or any smaller amount that may be allotted to ^{me} ^{us}, upon the terms of the Prospectus as issued, and I ^{we} authorise you to place ^{my} ^{our} name upon the Register in respect of the Bonds so allotted to ^{me} ^{us}; and I ^{we} agree to pay the further instalments upon such allotted Bonds as the same shall become due.

I ^{we} enclose a Cheque for £....., being a deposit of 10 per cent. payable on Application.

*Please write distinctly
and give
Full Permanent Address.*

Full Name

Ordinary Signature

Description or Occupation

Permanent Address

Date 19

All Cheques to be made payable to Bearer, and crossed " & Co."